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A WELL-RULED STATE.

Where spades grow bright,
 And idle swords grow dull;
 Where gaols are empty,
 And where barns are full;
 Where field paths are
 With frequent feet outworn,
 Law court-yards weedy,
 Silent and forlorn;
 Where doctors foot it,
 And where farmers ride;
 Where age abounds,
 And youth is multiplied;
 Where poisonous drinks
 Are chased from every place;
 Where opium's curse
 No longer leaves a trace.
 Where these signs are,
 They clearly indicate
 A happy people
 And a well-ruled State.

MORAL WARFARE.

HON. F. T. GREENHALGE, M. C.

This principle, "Peace or War?" is applicable to every great question of the day. Take the development of nature in the animal world and you find going on a struggle for existence between families and genii, carrying on a predatory and incessant warfare each upon the other. Yet, as a whole, all is peace in nature's domain, there seems to be tumult only in the heart of men. In theology are the different sect opinions indications of war or peace? Do these mean conflict or its avoidance? Let me give an illustration of the conflicts in opinion going on in the outside world. At the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Harvard in 1886 the President in his gown represented the great Baconian philosophy. On the other hand, James Russell Lowell in the most masterly presentation of the century showed the pre-eminence of the world of letters. "As a man of letters I must speak," said he. As we consider special and direct benefit, we must also consider whether there is peace or war between these two. We have also the attribute of beauty. The Parthenon in its beauty conflicts with the utilitarian view of the present day. Its greatest opportunity to-day is utility. Can the principles of beauty and utility ever be combined? Beauty, like light, only exists where the sentient eye can take it in. We can find beauty in utility. We have discovered that we can build a factory that shall be beautiful as well as useful, and perhaps the more beautiful as it is the more useful. There is not as much warfare as appears upon the surface. The impression is that there is a fierce and necessary struggle as to the survival of the fittest in all these things. But at least one political economist, namely, Christ, has refused to grant the allowance of such an inference, and the decisions of all the world's courts to the contrary would make no difference. No; all these disturbances as we call them are simply the effort to get all these forces of the universe into harmony. After all this appearance of war there is the evolution and the result of peace. There are interruptions in this onward march, but no internecine conflict. But from all this noise of battle we hear the harmony of movement discernible to the instructed ear. All things work together for good, day in, day out. You have to do with the troublesome developments of youth and endless patience is called for,

but at least you must be satisfied that there is after all an evolution that means the peace that "floweth like a river." In the apparent contest between life and death life is simply a progress toward death and death toward life. So in all the work of life, in commerce, in art, in literature, in every field of endeavor, despite the seeming incongruity and apparent variance, there is harmony and peace beneath it all.

ITALY AND PEACE.

The Italian Parliament Recommends Arbitration.—The Prime Minister Supports the Motion.

On July 12, 1890, the following motion was proposed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies at Rome, by Signor Bonghi, in the name of the under mentioned Deputies: Mazza, B. Pandolfi, L. Cucchi, G. Marcora, Ferrari Ettore, M. Ferraris, Enrico Ferri, Badaloni, Maffi, L. Ferrari, V. Armirotti, Sani Severino, Pianciani, Di Rudini, Mazzoleni, Marin, E. Fazio, Bobbio, Caldesi, Diligenti, A. Facheris, Sacchi, Cavallotti, Fulci, Giampietro, Pascolato, Basetti, Lagasi. "The Chamber, in conformity with precedents, and to increase their efficacy in financial interests, in economy, and in the progressive diminution of the military expenditure of States, invites the Government to promote by all means, the supremely civilized principle of settling by Arbitration all disputes between nations, and to sanction its adoption either by permanent and general treaties to this end, or by clauses inserted in special treaties."

Signor Bonghi introduced his motion in an animated speech, showing that it was no Utopia to suppose that nations would peaceably adjust their differences, and referred to the state of things prevalent in mediæval times when barons had their retainers and warfare was continually going on between them. All that is passed, and so will wars between nations disappear when reason is allowed to prevail.

Signor Mazzoleni seconded the motion, saying he believed the principle of arbitration was ripe in Europe, and expressing the hope that Rome would be the seat of the first Congress for European International Arbitration.

He was followed by the Prime Minister (Signor Crispi), who said: "No one more than myself applauds the initiative taken by the distinguished orators. In the three years I have been in power I have sought all means of assuring peace, and take the opportunity to thank a statesman who a few days ago recognized my pacific tendencies. However, we must not be under illusions, the state of Europe is not so favorable for peace as that of America. *The hope of the future is in European Arbitration*; for the present, the statesman can do no more than prevent the outbreak of war as occasions arise. The word peace will be carried by Italy to all congresses, and if I can ever prevent war, I believe I shall fulfil a duty in doing so. I beg the Chamber to vote the motion, recognizing that it expresses a noble hope which the future will realize." (Loud applause.)

The President of the Chamber again read the motion of Signor Bonghi, and it was carried *unanimously*.

Mr. Goldwin Smith told the Canadians at Toronto the other day, that they should dismiss at once the notion that Americans are always fixing greedy eyes upon Canada and plotting against her independence. Nothing could be farther from the truth.